India's Losing Traditional Market in Marine Products

4491. DR. NAREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing steadily and heavily its traditional market namely Japan for its marine products in comparison to South-East Asian countries namely Thailand, Taiwan and Malaysia; and

(b) if so, what efforts are being contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) There is a steady increase in our export of marine products to Japan. However, due to abundant supply of cultured shrimp from South East Asian countries in the recent years, India has lost its dominent position in this market.

(b) Government is implementing several schemes for augmenting the export production of shrimp through aquaculture.

Attending the Office by the FormerChairman of Hindustan Diamond Corporation Limited, Bombay

4492. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Chairman of the Hindustan Diamond Corporation Limited, Bombay continues to attend office even after four months of demitting the office;

(b) whether he is allowed to meddle with the corporation files and influence the decision making process by his physical presence in the Corporation Office;

(c) whether he also continues to occupy the official bungalow and use the corporation cars, so long after demitting the office;

(d) if so, in what circumstances;

(e) whether any probe has been made or caused into his suspicious activities; and

(f) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) After demitting office, the former Chairman of Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd. has not used the Company car. However, he has been allowed to use the Company flat for a period of six months ending 31st May, 1992 on payment of monthly rent. This has been decided by the Board of Directors considering all relevant factor including the practice followed by Government for retired employees.

(e) and (f) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question of making any probe does not arise.

Joint Meeting of Indo-Japan Business Cooperation Committee

4493. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the 23rd Joint Meeting of the Indo-Japan Business Cooperation Committee, it was decided that Japan is willing to buy Indian components in a large scale at competitive prices;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached between India and Japan in this regared for exporting components; and

(c) what are the sectors in Joint ventures agreed for component exports with Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) the 23rd meeting of the Indo-Japan Business Cooperation Committee was held on 29th

and 30th, January, 1992, at New Delhi between the trade delegations of the two countries. On its conclusion, a Joint Statement was issued. In the meeting, the Japanese side assured that they could consider buying raw materials and components for the use of Japanese companies in India if these met their standard and the prices were competitive, (b) and (c) No such agreement was reached and no specific joint ventures agreed upon for component exports.

भारतीय काजू निगम का कारोबार

4494. श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय काजू निगम का इस समय कुल कितना कारोबार है तथा इसकी बिक्री और खरीद के आंकड़े क्या हैं और इनका पिछले तीन वर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इसके कितने खरीद-केन्द्र हैं और प्रत्येक केन्द्र पर कितना-कितना काजू खरीदा जाता है और कितने-कितने काजू को संसाधित किया जाता है तथा कितना संसाधित काजू बाजार से खरीदा जाता है और विदेशों को बेचे जाने वाले काजू का देश-वार विक्रय मूल्य कितना-कितना है तथा देश में इसका विक्रय मूल्य कितना है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम्): (क) और (ख) कैश्यू कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया की स्थापना विभिन्न पात्र वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए कच्चे काजू आयात हेतु एक सरणीयन अभिकरण के रूप में की गई थी। कच्चे काजू के आयात का सरणीयन वर्ष 1991 में समाप्त किया गया और पात्र वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को ओ.जी.एल. के तहत कच्चा काजू आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई। तब से कच्चे काजू के आयात के बारे में कैश्यू कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया की भूमिका आयात संविदाओं के पंजीकरण तक ही सीमित रखी गई जिसके लिये वह सी आई एफ मूल्य के 0.25% की दर से पंजीयन शुल्क एकत्र करता है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कैश्यू कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के निर्यात कारोबार के आंकड़े नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं:

लाख रु०

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
785.27	962.09	2344.09 (29.2.92 तक)

यह निगम कच्चे काजू की खरीद तथा बिक्री नहीं करता है और उसके नियंत्रणाधीन न तो कोई खरीद केन्द्र है और न ही कोई प्रसंस्करण एकक है।

Export of Dyes

4495. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's exports of dyes have touched Rs. 850 crores in 1991-92 as reported in the news-item published in the 'Economic Times' of the 19th February, 1992;

(b) whether exports of H-acid, a dye-intermediate, which caused serious pollution at Bichhri in Rajasthan was of the order of Rs. 50 crores;

(c) what are the details of H-acid manufactures in the country; State-wise;

(d) whether it is also a fact that manufacture of H-acid has been banned or is being discouraged in many developed countries; and

(e) if so, what in India's reaction thereto particularly in view of Bichhri and other unreported experience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL) Bombay has reported that export of dyes and intermediates for the period April 1991—February 1992 has been to the tune of Rs. 655.1 crores and that during the year 1991-92 the exports are likely to achieve the level of Rs. 882 crores.

(b) It is known that dyestuff industry in general creates pollution problems. Exports from Bichhri are not known, as state-wise export figures are not maintained.

(c) Statewise figures are not readily available.

(d) and (e) As per the information available, no developed country has put a ban on the manufacture of H-acid. However, due to rising costs and low returns, many units in the developed countries are gradually phasing out the manufacture of dye stuffs and